

CENSORSHIP OF CABLES ORDERED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Signs Regulation Which Also Puts Restrictions on Wire Lines Into Mexico.

IS NECESSARY WAR MEASURE

Will Prevent Sending of Information Which Might Be of Value to Enemy and to Stop Spreading of False Reports.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—An executive order signed by President Wilson providing for the censorship of cables out of the United States and of telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico, together with regulations governing the same were made public to-day by the Committee on Public Information. The object is to prevent the sending of information which might be of value to the enemy.

The committee announced to-day that arrangements have been made to put the executive order into effect immediately.

The executive order was signed by the President under authority vested in him by the constitution and by the congressional resolution declaring the existence of a state of war. Enforcement is delegated to the War and Navy Department.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT
WILL ENFORCE NEW ORDER

The order, dated April 28, is as follows:

"Whereas, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had.

"Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me under the constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons, owning, controlling or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables, are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States, and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines, and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

"To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned.

"This order shall take effect from date.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

WILL PREVENT FALSE REPORTS FROM SPREADING

The objects of the censorship, as announced by the committee, are:

"(1) To deny the enemy information of military value or any information prejudicial to the interests of the United States or to the interests of other enemies of the Imperial German government.

"(2) To obtain information of value to the several departments of the United States government.

"(3) To prevent the spreading of false reports or reports likely to interfere directly or indirectly with the success of the naval or military operations of the United States or likely to prejudice relations with foreign powers or the security training, discipline or administration of the naval and military forces of the United States.

"Secretary Daniels has assigned Commander D. W. Todd, director of naval communications, to have charge of the cable censorship, and Commander Arthur B. Hoff will be in control of the New York division. Brigadier-General McIntyre has been selected by Secretary Baker to direct the telephone and telegraph supervision on the border. The censorship of telephones and telegraphs will affect the Mexican border only.

"The committee on public information will provide the clearing house necessary to relate the activities of the naval and military censorship to every department of the government.

"These cables censorship regulations are issued for the guidance of the public."

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Becomes First Constitutional President of Mexico Since Assassination of Madero.

(By Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Venustiano Carranza late to-day took the oath of office as the first constitutional President of Mexico since the assassination of Francisco Madero on February 23, 1913. Backed by a majority of nearly 800,000 votes, given him by the Mexican people at the March election, President Carranza drove from the national palace to the Chamber of Deputies and swore to uphold the new Constitution.

President Carranza left the presidential gate at the palace at 5 o'clock in an open carriage, drawn by a magnificent team of bays. Seated beside him was General Obregon, Minister of war in the provisional Cabinet, and the man who, more than any other, is credited with enabling the President to weather the storms of the last four years. The carriage was escorted by the survivors of the signers of the Plan of Guadalupe, which formed the basis of the revolutionary scheme.

The streets were lined by double ranks of soldiers, who presented arms as the cortege passed. As the President emerged from the palace, a presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and bands along the route commenced to play the national anthem. At the Chamber of Deputies President Carranza was received by a committee of congressmen, who led him to the rostrum, where the president of the chamber administered the oath. The ceremony was extremely simple, consisting of the reading of the oath and General Carranza's reply: "I swear it."

The President then re-entered his carriage and returned to the palace.

The members of the diplomatic corps attended the ceremony, and subsequently returned with the President to the palace, where United States Ambassador Fletcher, as ranking member, offered the President the congratulations of foreign nations on Mexico's return to constitutional government.

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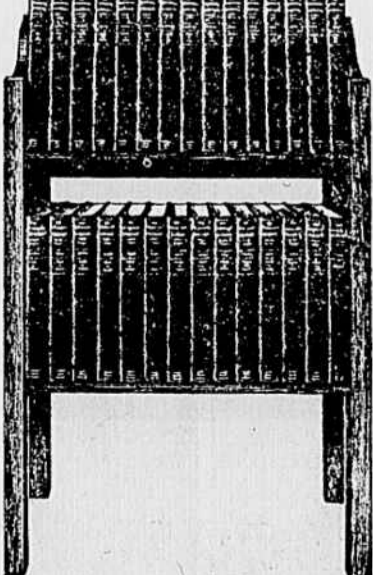
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